

SECESSION IS NOT NECESSARY TO AUTONOMY

Sir Arthur Addresses Young Men's
Canadian Club

UNITY OF IDEALS

Canada Can Govern Self
and Remain Within
Empire

That it is quite possible and very desirable for Canadian to be sincerely imperialistic yet Canadian to the core was the essence of the address delivered last Monday evening at the Queen's Hotel.

Sir Arthur arrived at this conclusion after reviewing in detail the relations between Canada and Great Britain, and the conditions affecting them.

The speech was divided into four main parts each of which dealt with an independent method of looking at the situation.

The section dealt with the "phantom of separation." This Sir Arthur said was the view point of those who beheld in Canada's every move towards greater autonomy a gradual drifting away from the British Empire. Fortunately, few Canadians are of this opinion.

The second view point according to Sir Arthur is that held by Canadians of an inferiority complex. It is that Canada return to its purely colonial or "nursery stage." Such a desire shows in its desire of strengthening the ties of the Empire a lack of independence. Sir Arthur then explained the third viewpoint which he pointed out, was the only one tenable by true Canadian. This consists of complete autonomy the right of every Briton, without in any way breaking the ties connecting Canada to the Empire.

The possibilities of Canada being annexed to the United States, was brought up as a fourth viewpoint, and shortly dismissed as ridiculous by Sir Arthur. This is a bogey that is not seriously considered by thinking Canadians or citizens of the United States.

Sir Arthur's address was as follows: "In my few remarks to you tonight as a Young Men's Canadian Club, I am going to try to point out some misconceptions with regard to the political ideals of our great country. I suppose that in certain quarters I shall be misunderstood. But if we speak sincerely what we feel to be the truth it matters not if we offend those who hold to other views. You are a Young Men's Canadian Club. You have the vision of youth. Your very name suggests that each of you has his own conception of the meaning, politically at least, of Canadian ideals. You are trying in this Club to reach a common basis of thought on Canada's relation to the Empire and to the world.

"Now, in the history of Canada from its earliest days there have been periodic intervals when divergent views on this subject have been volubly advanced and sometimes bitterly discussed. Our country is so vast and so far-flung that we cannot hope always to have a unity of thought on the various problems with which our geographical extent, our diverse races and our various provincial difficulties. But surely we can unite on what is the meaning of the term Canadian when applied to our world outlook and to our place in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"During the past few months there has been much talk, sometimes much wearisome talk, on Canada's place in the Empire and in the world. Frequently the discussion has been carried on with an erudite air, often by those who are not Canadians, who do not know Canada and who judge Canadian thought from a brief conversation with those who are not always qualified to interpret our country's ideals. The result is that there is abroad, and even in Canada, a somewhat hazy view of Canada's political hopes and ultimate political destiny.

Three Views of Position
There are today three views of what Canada's position ought to be, three views perhaps of what Canada's ultimate place in the world must be. A fourth view is sometimes expressed, but in my judgement it is a phantom, not a fact. First, there is the extreme separatist view, held abroad, it is true, rather than in Canada, a view that is based largely on a myth but which is, nevertheless, attributed to Canadians. It is the belief that Canada

DESIGNS COSTUMES



Miss Leona Gray, R.V.C. '27, who, with Florence Featherstone, is looking after the costumes for the RED and WHITE REVUE, playing at His Majesty's Theatre Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

MACCABAEAN CIRCLE WILL MEET SUNDAY

Internationalism and Zionism
to be Subject of Discussion

COHEN AND SPECTOR

Miller and Rubenstein to
Deliver Papers at Study
Group Sunday Evening

Bernard L. Cohen, Law '27, and Jack Spector, who graduated with the class of Law '26, will discuss "Internationalism and Zionism" at the coming meeting of the Maccabean Circle which is to be held on Sunday afternoon in the Ballroom of the McGill Union.

Cohen, has been connected with the Maccabean Circle for several years, and has served the organization in various capacities. He presided over the meetings of the Circle two years ago, and is at present a member of its Executive. Moreover, he represented McGill in the Intercollegiate Menorah Debate which was held at Toronto in 1924.

Mr. Spector, it will be remembered, has debated often for McGill University, and has thereby gained an enviable reputation as a fluent, as well as an instructive, speaker. Last year he represented his university in the Cambridge-McGill Debate.

Furthermore, both speakers have at times manifested a keen interest in Jewish questions and problems. As a consequence they are well able to deal with a subject of such scope as "Internationalism and Zionism."

The speakers will examine whether Zionism can be reconciled with internationalism, whether there is a conflict between the two ideas. The Jews tend to be international in outlook, for they are scattered over the face of the earth. They have no very strong feelings of sentiment for any particular territory or state; they are a cosmopolitan people, going from place to place to better their conditions. Further, the idea of internationalism is to be found interwoven in the writings of the Hebrew prophets. Now, as opposed to this, the Zionist movement is steadily gaining ground; and the Zionist movement is a Jewish national movement. The reorganization of Palestine is proceeding rapidly under the auspices of the League of Nations. How far then is the Jewish international outlook compatible with the Zionist national movement?

ESSAY CONTEST FOR STUDENTS

Money Prizes Offered for Essays
on League of Nations

"The Power of The League of Nations to Maintain World Peace and to Forward Humanitarian Welfare" is the theme of essays for an open prize competition held under the auspices of the American School of Citizenship League. Two prizes are offered: the 1st prize, \$250, and the 2nd \$150. The contest closes June 1, 1927. The competition is open to students of all universities in all countries.

An outline of the conditions under which the essays are to be written will be found printed on a poster in the reading room of the Arts Building.

The McGill Fortnightly Review, which was to appear today, will not appear until tomorrow morning.

ADDRESS GIVEN ON HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA

R. L. Rutnam Speaks To Literary And
Philosophical Society

PRESBYTERIANS

Discuss Effect of British Rule
in the Development of
India

Giving a comprehensive outline of the history of British rule in India and the effects of rule on the country, R. L. Rutnam spoke on India to the Literary and Philosophical Society of the Presbyterian College on Monday evening. Inasmuch as Mr. Rutnam's home is in India he is in a position to know intimately the conditions of the country.

He began by pointing out that events transpire very quickly in the East making it very hard for the people of the west to following them. Therefore although great changes are taking place in India, the West is little informed of them. It is this lack of information that leads to all the misunderstanding between the East and West.

The speaker then gave a brief outline of acquisition of India by England. It has been acquired by a long, slow and constant process. The English originally entered the country as small traders who were in constant fear of the Portuguese and Dutch. Then they formed into a more powerful and chartered company. This was called The East India Company.

When other people saw that this Company was prospering and acquiring great wealth and power, they also sent traders to this rich country, where they could sell their wares of goods at enormous profits. This resulted in a gradual British Colonial expansion, by which they gained a great prestige, which finally evolved into a sovereignty. The first form of democracy that India ever had, was introduced in 1857 by the India Councils Act.

Soon however there was a stirring of nationalism, this was particularly noticeable in the decade between 1900 and 1910. In 1909 the most important step was taken in democratic government. Then came the Great War and India showed her loyalty by entering it whole-heartedly. As a result of the War national consciousness was aroused.

The speaker then pointed out the

(Continued on page two.)

LONGER PHARMACY COURSE SUGGESTED

New Course to Lead to B.Ph.
Degree

That the present Pharmacy course should be extended from three to four years was the decision reached at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society which was held in the New Medical Building last evening. The new course if accepted by the Faculty would lead to a B.Ph. degree, while the students can only obtain a G. Ph. diploma under existing conditions. Professor Moore head of the Department of Pharmacy expressed himself as willing to help the students.

Louis Sherwin, president of the society, reminded the members that the Pharmacy banquet will take place on Tuesday, April 5th, at the Windsor Hotel. Arrangements have been made to receive over one hundred guests. Dr. Thornton, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, will be the chief speaker. Souvenir leather bound pocketbooks, with the Pharmacy crest on the cover will be presented to all those attending. Also Garellick's popular orchestra will dispense the musical entertainment.

The members then entered upon the main business of the meeting. Sherwin outlined the present and proposed courses. Three years at McGill results in a Ph.D. diploma, while at the University of Montreal students obtain a B.Ph. degree at the end of the same time, providing they have a 65% average. The proposed course at McGill is to have a four year course leading to a B.Ph. degree with a necessary 65% average.

It was pointed out that under the present system the students have to wait one year after obtaining their

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IN CHARGE OF DANCING



Miss Eileen Hawes, of M.S.P.E., who is in charge of the dancing for the RED and WHITE REVUE at His Majesty's the last three days of this week.

REVUE PROMISES VARIED PROGRAM

First Presentation Will Take
Place Tomorrow Night

PERU AND PURGATORY

Columbus and a Beer-Bottle
— French Canadians are
Influenced by Woman

Tomorrow night the curtain will ring up on the culmination of many months of toil on the part of a large percentage of the student body. The authors have laid their heads together, the composers have composed for all they are worth, the actors have perfected their parts, the actresses have perfected their costumes, the choruses have perfected their looks, and the result is the McGill Red and White Revue for 1927.

There are in this year's production four skits and numerous interludes and front-stage acts. "The Incarnation of the Inca Nation" is all that its title suggests to ardent readers of Prescott. You will see the King of the Incas, disguised as D. A. L. MacDonald, you will see the High Priest of the Incas, you will see the ravishing Princess Inca Pacified. What you will see them do—ah, go and see them do it! Suffice to say that the atmosphere of the past, the rhythm of native music, the enchanting glimmer and mystery of the moonlight in old Peru will thrill you and melt you.

"Peregrinating in Purgatory" is a skit calculated to appeal to most students. It is stated to be a portrayal of the sequel in the next world to an eternal triangle in this one. The local color supplied by the electricians is perfectly devastating, while a feature is the appearance of notable inhabitants of hades who dispense good advice, especially to the feminine members of the audience, who, it is stated, stand at times in need of such advice.

The one-act baby-grand Opera, "Columbus Uncovers America" is of a character never before attempted in the Revue. Unrelieved tragedy is its theme, and throughout its presentation bursts of weeping from the audience are expected to drown the orchestra.

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CHESS CLUB VICTORIOUS

"B" Team Defeated Iberville
Club by 3 1-2 to 2 1-2

The "B" team of the McGill Chess Club continued their series of victories by defeating the "B" team of the Iberville Chess Club for the second time this season, last evening at the latter club's quarters. The score on the two occasions were 4½ to 1½ and 5½ to 2½ respectively.

By their victory the McGill players have won the city "B" championship for this year. They have held this championship ever since the club was founded several years ago. They have still six games more to play but their present standing is more than sufficient to give them the highest standing in the city league.

The result of the individual games are as follows:

MCGILL		IBERVILLE	
1 Garellick		C. Brabois	0
1 Wise		E. Brabois	0
1 Kuzner		Matheson	1
1 White		Phaneuf	1
1 Bailey		Chartrand	1
1 Garmaise		Rein	0
Total		Total	
3½		2½	

DISCUSS TWO CENTURIES OF MEDICAL HISTORY

William Moffatt And D. D. McKinnon
Read Papers

OSLER SOCIETY

Dr. Oertel and Dr. Finley,
Honorary Members, Attend
Meeting

A discussion of seventeenth and nineteenth century medicine was the program of the Osler Society which met last night. "Guy Patin" by William Moffatt and "Some Aspects of Nineteenth Century Medicine" by D. D. McKinnon were the two papers read at the meeting. The honorary members present were Dr. Oertel and Dr. Finley.

The first speaker gave a graphic description of the condition of the medical world in the seventeenth century as revealed in the letters of Guy Patin, physician. These letters were not intended for publication and fortunately for their author were not made public until after their death for they contain largely of bitter and satirical comment on high-placed persons of the day. He was especially venomous in his condemnation of Cardinal Richelieu and Mazarin.

The speaker then went on to describe the medical education of the period, the degrees given were in succession Bachelor, Licentiate, and Doctor. The works of Galen and Hippocrates were the only subjects taught. In practice purgation and blood-letting were the favorite methods. The description of conditions rendered understandable Moliere's diatribes against the medical profession in "Le Malade Imaginaire."

In commenting on the paper Dr. Oertel remarked on the great intellectual stagnation existing at that time in all lines of thought and the barbarous practices then in vogue among the upper classes.

The second paper presented a period in striking contrast to the above. In outlining the wonderful achievement in biology, physiology, and medicine during the nineteenth century D. D. McKinnon spoke of the outstanding figures contributing to these advances. The first mention was Jenner, discoverer of vaccination, next, Virchow the histopathologist, then Laennec, discoverer of the stethoscope.

In this connection the speaker stated that he got his idea for this instrument from some children playing with pieces of wood in the garden

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LECTURE TONIGHT ON ROENTGEN RAYS

Prof. Reilley Will Describe
X-Ray Apparatus

A detailed discussion of the essential apparatus in X-ray work will be given by Professor H. E. Reilley tonight at 8 p.m. in Room 102 of the MacDonald Physics Building. This is the third of a series of six extension lectures on Roentgen (or X) rays.

These lectures are open to the public at a fee of \$2.00. Undergraduates and members of the graduate School are admitted free. Tickets can be obtained by applying to the Registrars office.

While these lectures are intended for medical and dental graduates it will prove to be of great interest and value to undergraduates of the higher years as well as the general public.

March 14th—The discovery and early development of X-rays.
March 22nd—X ray tubex-rayographs and applications of X-ray analysis.
April 13th—X-ray in Medical Practice.

The last lecture will be given by Dr. A. H. Pirie of the Royal Victoria Hospital while all the others will be given by Professor Reilley of McGill.

MAKE TEST CASE

Minneapolis, Minn.—The group of 24 students expelled from the University of Minnesota recently for failure to attend compulsory military drill have decided to determine by court action the legality of compulsory drill at Minnesota and other

DESIGNS COSTUMES



Miss Florence Featherstone, R.V.C. '27, who, with Leona Gray, is designing the costumes for the RED and WHITE REVUE which opens at His Majesty's Theatre tomorrow night.

COMING ELECTIONS AROUSE INTEREST

Officers to be Elected on
March 11

Talking of the coming elections is forming a topic of discussion second only in interest to the Red and White Revue. On Friday, March 11th, the President of the Students' Council will be chosen by vote as well as the presidents of all organizations under the control of the Council. Gordon M. Webster and Robert B. Bell are the contestants for the presidency of the Council.

Gordon M. Webster, Law 2, was acting president of the Scarlet Key last year, has been a member of the Cercle Francais, Economics Club, has held various class offices and has played intermediate football.

Robert B. Bell, Dentistry 3, has played senior hockey for the last two years, was manager of senior football team last year and is this year's president of the Union House Committee.

Stanley Quackenbush, last year's vice-president of the Union, now becomes its president owing to the withdrawal of the nomination of Don Smith.

Charles Petch and Fred Weldon are the candidates for the vice-presidency of the Union. Petch is president of Commerce '23, students' council representative for Commerce, president of the Scarlet Key and member of the senior football team. Weldon is member of the senior basketball team and has held various offices in the Science Undergraduate Society.

Boyd Miller, A. R. Bazin, W. L. Whitehead and Bruce Spears are aspirants to the two student positions on the Athletic Board. Miller, Arts 4, is a member of the senior football team, Scarlet Key Society and stage manager of the Red and White Revue.

Bazin is goalie of the senior hockey squad and a member of the senior football team. Bruce Spears, Commerce 3, has played senior football for the past two years. W. L. Whitehead, Dentistry 2, is the manager of the inter-class hockey league.

A. S. Allen and G. Pickleman are nominees for the presidency of the Musical Association. Allen is past president of the Choral Society and Pickleman is past president of the Banjo and Mandolin Club.

Fred Urquhart becomes cheer leader by acclamation and John Humphrey has been elected president of the Literary and Debating Society by acclamation.

While these lectures are intended for medical and dental graduates it will prove to be of great interest and value to undergraduates of the higher years as well as the general public.

The last lecture will be given by Dr. A. H. Pirie of the Royal Victoria Hospital while all the others will be given by Professor Reilley of McGill.

WHAT'S ON

TODAY		COMING	
12:00—Social Workers in Room 23.		March 19.	
1:00—S.V.M. Luncheon in Strathcona Hall.		March 11.	
2:15—Chemistry Industry Club meet in Chemistry Building to visit Dawes Brewery.			
5:00—Swimming Club Meeting in Union.			
6:00—Chemistry Colloquium in Chemistry Building.			
8:15—Wrestlers in Strathcona Hall.			
8:15—Mandolin Club Picture at Norman's.			
8:30—Extension Lectures in Physics Building.			

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON TO BE AT CONCERT

Last Beethoven Concert At 5.15
Today

MOYSE HALL

Special Box in Gallery for
Governor-General's
Party

Lord and Lady Willingdon will occupy the special boxes in the upper gallery, at the third and last of the Beethoven Centenary Commemorative Orchestral Concerts, which will be held in the Moyses Hall this evening at 5.15 p.m. They are to be the guests of Lady and Sir Arthur Currie, who will entertain them and a few others including Dr. and Mrs. Perrin at tea before the actual concert. A larger party could not be formed since the special boxes in the Moyses Hall will permit of only a few persons and Sir Arthur Currie's new home is not large enough to accommodate a larger party.

This concert which is the last of the series of three concerts which commemorates the passing of the great composer, the three concerts given by the Conservatorium of Music at McGill have taken this opportunity of acquainting the public with the great compositions of Beethoven.

The two previous concerts bear ample testimony as to the popularity of these concerts. They were successes in every sense of the word and this last one should prove, with the presence of Lord and Lady Willingdon, a most pronounced success.

The program is as follows:

PROGRAM

Overture
This Overture, together with incidental music written by Beethoven for Goethe's "Egmont," dates from 1810 and presents a series of deeply moving tone pictures.

Motley, in his "Rise of the Dutch Republic" describes Egmont as a splendid soldier, whose evil star destined him to tread, as a politician, a dark and dangerous path. In which not even the combination of genius, caution and integrity could ensure success, but in which rashness, alternating with hesitation, could not fail to bring ruin and lead to his death on the scaffold.

The introductory portion of the Overture presages the tragedy to come. Solemn and gloomy chords alternating with a phrase of wistful

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MISS CRUTCHFIELD WILL SPEAK HERE

Luncheon at Strathcona Hall
This Afternoon

Miss Crutchfield, Travelling Secretary for the S.V.M., will speak at a luncheon that will be held in Strathcona Hall today at one o'clock. Miss Crutchfield is beginning at Montreal a tour of the colleges of Eastern Canada, after having made a successful tour of the colleges in the Eastern United States. Any one wishing to attend is requested to communicate with Harry Avison at Strathcona Hall before noon.

Yesterday evening Miss Crutchfield spoke to the S.V.M. group who held a devotional meeting at five o'clock. She outlined the task of student volunteers on the campus and the way which could be taken to interest students to take up some form of Christian life work. This does not forced to go to some foreign land for mean that the person is of necessity there is ample scope in our own country and at that it need not be any definite preaching policy.

Miss Crutchfield will be pleased to meet any student who wishes to speak to her on this subject and she can be seen at any hour of the morning or afternoon at Room D in Strathcona Hall.

"Lit" Meeting Postponed

The McGill Literary and Debating Society will not meet tonight as was announced on the program which was drawn up at the beginning of the year.

The postponed meeting will take place at the same hour two weeks from today.

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

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Wednesday, March 9, 1927.

Now That Spring is Come

NOW that Spring is here, can exams be far behind? With the melting of the snow, the increasing warmth of the sun, the donning of lighter underwear, the student's mind turns to thoughts of study; at least it should.

With Spring often comes Spring fever; that is, an excuse to be lazy. The desire to doze, to watch the multitude wade through the waters, to enjoy a superabundant amount of out-of-doors during the period of sunshine and the flubber-gibberies of social life in the evening, no doubt possesses the virile college youth. But such desires must to a very great extent be curbed.

Finals come but once a year; thus, to do sufficient justice to them, one should prepare one's self during the two months that remain. Honest-to-goodness endeavor and a little bit of Boverl should be put into the attempt to obtain at least modest scholastic accomplishment.

However, to retain one's efficiency, as well as to increase it, it is hereby suggested that a few hours be devoted to Nature or to a Child of Nature. This will adequately supplement many hours of delving into vagaries of knowledge.

In short, don't allow the so called "Spring" fever to overcome you. As Horace would have said, *Carpe diem*.

The Red and White Revue

LAST night the Red and White Revue cast had a chance to find out just what it will be like to act on His Majesty's stage, for a full rehearsal was held at the theatre. Herebefore the various skills and acts have been rehearsed in all kinds of places and at all sorts of hours.

When the curtain is rung up on the fifth edition of the Red and White Revue, Montrealeers will have an ambitious amateur performance as yet unventured in this city. The show is ambitious, but those responsible for its management and production declare themselves satisfied with the work so far, and feel confident that they have prepared something that will please theatre-goers.

The Revue this year, if we are to judge by the advance notices of those who should know, is going to be quite different from that of previous years. The length of the various skills has been decreased and the action has been speeded up, the producer hoping in this way to eliminate the drag which has been apparent in previous productions. Another noticeable fact according to press notices, will be the many songs and dances. Every skill and playlet, we are told, has a little dance or song of its own, as well as the many other songs which with a dance or act of some kind, form an act of their own. They range all the way from the sentimental ballad to the ridiculous music hall ditty.

Certainly the Revue has made great strides since leaving its forerunner, the old rowdy Theatre Night of a few years ago. In the good old days, which many still sigh for, every faculty put on his own act, without any co-operation with the others. Science had men playing feminine parts while H.V.C. had women playing masculine roles. The main object appeared to be to act as funny as possible, no attempt being made to have the spectacular scenic effects which are playing such an important role in the present edition. Such ambitious attempts as the closing scene of "The Incarnation of the Inca Nation" was quite beyond their power.

With the making of the Revue a University function, and giving it a production organization, it began to improve and has been steadily improving ever since. The result of the ticket sales, which are above those of last year, shows that the Revue has the whole-hearted support of the students and testifies to the ever increasing popularity of the production.

When the Red and White Revue opens at His Majesty's Theatre tomorrow night, they are assured of a capacity house for the three nights of their run.

Canada's Destiny

"THE view of truth," said Sir Arthur Currie, speaking last Monday to the Young Men's Canadian Club concerning Canada's position as a nation, is that "Canadians are neither separatists nor colonialists but just Canadians. They desire freedom to manage their own affairs under the British Crown, and not distinct from it."

Surely this is the correct viewpoint.

Canada is achieving her place among the nations of the world as those realized who heard, in Sir Herbert Ames' recent lectures, her important part in the League of Nations. By the report of the last Imperial Conference she had been formally assigned what she has for some time enjoyed, namely equality of status with the Mother Country. She governs herself and is complete mistress of her own policy; no longer is she dependent on Downing Street, but by the Crown alone is linked with Great Britain.

Canada has thus achieved all that she can desire as a British nation. It is now for her to turn her attention to her destiny and her duty to mankind. In common with other members of the Empire she has inherited British institutions, British traditions, the British sense of fair play and the other Anglo-Saxon traits that have raised the Empire to its present eminence. It is Canada's sacred duty to uphold these traditions and conserve them. As an autonomous nation under the King she can best fulfill this duty. Membership of the Empire, signified by allegiance to the King is necessary to accomplish this end; the King is the symbol, the concentrated essence of the British system of parliamentary government, that system which is without a doubt the best that man's intelligence has yet evolved. Canada, by concerted action with the rest of the Empire, can work out her great destiny of expounding to the world this system wherein personal liberty is so closely wedded to personal self-sacrifice.

One special duty to the cause of mankind Canada has as here alone, unshared with her sister Dominions. This is the task of interpreting the United States to Britain and Britain to the United States. Situated as we are, with English government and English culture, yet with American business methods and American progressiveness, we are in a position to smooth out differences and allay troubles between these two great powers. Disturbances are bound to arise from time to time, due to misunderstanding and difference in points of view, and then it is that our statesmen should remember the favored geographical position of their country, and hasten to use her unique opportunity for advancing universal peace.

"Loyalties" As Seen By The "Star" Critic

THE Players' Club of McGill University may be congratulated both upon their courage in essaying the presentation of such a drama as Galsworthy's "Loyalties" and on the considerable measure of success they achieved therein. It is not an easy play for professional artists to interpret. Its exactions are a distinct test of amateur's resources. From the viewpoint of the Players' Club, it possesses an educational value because it serves to reveal their shortcomings sharply, as well as the extent of their present capabilities.

"Loyalties" is like no other play by Galsworthy, in that it is neither a thesis nor a problem nor a propaganda play. It is drama dealing with a phase of life, a model of construction in balance, development of plot, freedom from artificialities and atmospheric subtleties. Ingenious in sharp juxtaposition of varied types and in their natural reactions to one another's weakest and strongest characteristics. A wealthy young Hebrew is robbed of one thousand pounds while a guest in a house party at Newmarket. He deliberately charges another guest, a young and popular army officer, just married, with the theft. The balance of the drama is devoted to the slow but inevitable shattering of loyalties, after testing and challenge.

There is the loyalty of the accused man's friends to him; his wife's loyalty to him; society's loyalties to its own standards; the loyalty of a lawyer to the ideals of his profession; the loyalty of men to their own profession; the loyalty of the police to their duty; and in the end, the last proof of loyalty the sinner can show,—the loyalty that impels him to free his wife from the permanent burden of a thief's name. It is a drama wrought with authoritative craftsmanship, alike in economy of dialogue, in simplicity of development, and in clarity of design.

First honors go easily to D. Denny for his consistent and intelligent portrayal of the young Hebrew, Ferdinand de Levis. He had evidently given the role considerable thought, had conceived a definite idea of the character, and adhered faithfully to it. His diction was far superior to that of any other man in the cast. He conveyed the sullen resentment of the race at the disabilities Christian society thrusts upon it without undue emphasis, and he utilized restraint with sound judgment. His exits were unduly prolonged, and some of his gestures decidedly untheatrical, but these are very minor faults. In the main he accomplished a distinctly clever and praiseworthy characterization. He made one feel that the final disavowal by young de Levis of intent to take back his lost money must have been written by Galsworthy, with memories of the passionate wall of a

far greater Hebrew character in drama — and perhaps the suspicion of a smile.

Mrs. K. F. Pinhey as a sophisticated society girl was thoroughly at home. Her poise might well serve as a model to almost the entire cast. She was never at a loss what to do with her hands, for instance,—a fault to be noted, at times as an obstructive feature, with nearly everybody else on the stage. Her carriage and repose were excellent, and her diction and the manner in which she lent her lines their proper significance merit warm praise.

In the role of the young wife of Captain Dancy, the thief, Miss Gertrude Lerner tackled an exacting role with intelligence and, for so young and inexperienced a performer, with an astonishing degree of success. In her scenes with Dancy, she was natural and appealing. The emotional values of the last act, a severe test for an amateur, found her at her best, and her pleading with the weakling held her audience. She may take that fact as a tribute of no small significance to the sincerity of her work. More experience and a closer study of gesture and expression should see her progress far.

Since this criticism is intended to be thoroughly candid, it may be as well to say that the outstanding fault of the majority of the cast lay in indifferent diction and in awkward disposition of hands, in lack of repose, and in inadequate study of co-ordination in the various scenes. F. R. Terroux, as the host, was an exception in two of these details. He knows what to do with his hands, and his poise is good; but his diction often made it difficult to tell what he was saying, and he drops his voice too often at the end of a sentence. He showed, however, a clear conception of his role. C. G. G. Wainman portrayed a retired army General. Vocally, he was sound, but he did not convey a convincing picture of a retired army officer, either in carriage or in manner, save at the end.

D. S. Massey-Beresford played Captain Dancy in too vacillating a key. He gave away the identity of the guilty party almost from the outset. Closer study of the big possibilities of the part, and a more careful delivery of significant lines, would greatly improve his work. J. Scott's idea of an English police-inspector is modelled rather upon transatlantic lines. C. L. Yule, as Dancy's brother officer, was quite unnecessary explosive in delivery and stiff in poise. J. Henderson got nearer illusion in his portrayal of an elderly solicitor. R. S. Eve contributed two clever and strongly contrasted thumbnail sketches as an affected young clubman and as a cockney grocer, the latter in particular being a well-rounded bit of stage portraiture. H. E. Sine, first as a butler, and later as an Italian wine merchant, also achieved considerable success. Miss Jean Henderson was pictorially adequate, but rather colorless in the role of the hostess.

In staging and setting, in lighting, in details of grouping, exits and entries, the production showed careful and praiseworthy study. The Players' Club have done a wise thing in attempting such a play. They can profit by the faults revealed, and they can tackle another serious drama next season with confidence that they are on the right path.

S. Morgan-Powell.

Fabulae Absurdae XVIII

Tony leaned against the wall and cogitated. You can visualize him as one of the well dressed but expressionless "Stags at Bay" in the McGill Martlet (vol. 1, no. 1, p. 21). This is what he cogitated: "This is a pretty hopeful party, but I wish I knew a few more people here. However there's the blessed institution of cutting-in, so—Wonder where Sylvia is: think I'll cut in on Sylvia."

He wished he could remember better what Sylvia looked like, but then he always had had such a rotten memory. And he had only seen her for a few minutes last night, just after he had arrived on his two day visit to his pal Frank. Notwithstanding the fewness of the minutes she had made quite an impression—personality, he supposed; yes, he would cut in on Sylvia.

Ah, there she was, in a red dress. He slipped across and cut in. They danced a few steps. He must say something. Accordingly he remarked "A woe of a party this, isn't it?"

"Yes," she said, "I know, I've been thinking—" she paused.

"Yes?" he said encouragingly.

"Don't say 'yes' like that. But about what you said last night— you know?"

He hadn't the least idea what she was driving at, and he had no more than exchanged civilities with her the previous evening, but he couldn't say anything but "yes," could he?

"Well, I don't think I'll do it. You had better take it back. And really if you thought about it you'd think that was the right course."

Whatever in the world, what had he said last night? Hopelessly he

OTHELLO ORDERS



Photo by Lice

Ze lovely smile of Desdemona, as she bids goodbye to her papa when she runs away with Othello. She will smile like that ze play.

Dear Monsieur McGill Daily:—

We cannot have Moyse Hall! I have ze news to that effect which is come in this morning by letter, so I have grand inspiration! I go right down as fast as I can to Mr. Low's theatre, which I know is situated in a good district and is ver' large, and I ask to see ze manager. With great cordiality ze manager receive me into his office and he say with great politeness:

"You are from McGill? Three times welcome! Come right in. What can I do for you?"

"I have great proposition for you, Monsieur," I tell him with loquacity of commerce salesman. "It will mean money for you."

"What is it?"

"Can I rent your marvellous theatre for two nights, to show my show, 'Othello'?"

"Has it got sex interest?"

"Yes."

"All right, you may," he say. "Which nights?"

"Mars 31 and Avril 1." I tell him.

"Thursday and Friday."

"I am always ver' glad to do all I can for McGill students," he reply, "and you may have ze theatre—"

"Thank you."

"For one thousand dollar."

"Oh."

So I make ze bargain, and by heck, we shall have ze play in one better theatre than ever before, is it not so?

I have one revise lift of extra people now, and they are officers, gentlemen, heralds, musketeers.

Ze officers will be: Messrs J. J. Mahoney, J. D. Malloy, E. D. McCaffrey, Paul Casey, Eddie Casey, Charles O'Regan, F. J. O'Connell, M. N. O'Connell, A. J. O'Meara.

OUR NEXT REHEARSAL WILL BE AT SEVEN O'CLOCK IN ZE OFFICE OF ZE MCGILL DAILY THIS EVENING WHERE ZE OFFICERS WILL PRACTICE ZE GOOSE STEP.

Correspondence

Editor,

McGill Daily.
 Dear Sir,—May I through your column inquire what has become of the editor of Bedtime Stories for Freshmen. The reason for my inquiry is that I have heard of a great number of complaints of insomnia among the freshmen. Hoping the writer of the above-mentioned stories will not let his fellow-students suffer much longer,

I am,
 HAWKSHAW.

fogged, he saw he must clear this up—

A hand grasped his arm. He was left standing in the middle of the floor.

"Confound cutting-in," he muttered, only 'confound' wasn't the word he used.

The remainder of the evening he danced automatically, his thoughts elsewhere. For the life of him he couldn't remember what he had said last night. After the last waltz his friend Frank buttonholed him:

"Come along," he announced, "we're taking Sylvia and her sister back in the car."

Ah! Here he would get a chance to clear up the mystery. They went out. In the back seat of the car was Sylvia. Tony climbed in beside her; and then he noticed that her dress was green. But she had had a red dress! Then that girl wasn't her at all! But whoever had she imagined he was?

Tony couldn't solve it, and he couldn't ask Frank—it was such a silly thing to have done. He climbed into bed that night still wondering, and thinking what a curse civilization was: oh, why had we ever advanced from primitive times when all one had to worry about were trifles such as where the next Brontosaurus was to come from!

The next day he departed for home, still wondering.....But he never solved it, this flash of the life of some other individual, glimpsed like a telephone conversation overheard by mistake.

N.B. This is a mystery story.

The man of the hour never wastes a minute.—Ex.

ADDRESS GIVEN ON HISTORY OF INDIA

(Continued from page one)

great complexity of the system of government in India. He went on to show how the country is divided into a great number of provinces, each governed by an executive head. Under this man there is a legislative council which is chosen from the province and does the actual governing of it. Over the whole is the Viceroy, who occupies a position somewhat similar to that of governor-general in this country, except that the Viceroy of India possesses the veto of power which he uses frequently.

The new spirit evident in India today is not the result of one or two forces but of a combination of forces. Their ancient civilization is meeting with the new and so a vitalized outlook on life results. Indians have gone abroad to be educated. In fact in one year two hundred students from Ceylon attended Oxford and Cambridge. Their coming in contact with other people has developed nationalism among them. And then there is the great Gandhi, in himself the idea of the new National India.

Gandhi studied law in England and up to the time of the war was very loyal to the English Government. He hoped that India would develop into a great country under British Empire. But after the war his sympathies turned from England to the Moslems. He no longer loved the English System after the abolition of the Caliphate although his faith in Englishmen had not been blinded.

At that time it was necessary to save India from trusting too much in England and reaching the state the British were in under the Roman's. The lines of division and caste were very deep and the emergence of some individual who should merge India into one nation was desired. Many people think that Gandhi is just such a personality. He has caused a split in the Hindu ranks by his preachings against caste and as a result of this a modernist group of Hindus has sprung up. But much of the old superstition and ritual has been done away with. He throws interesting sidelights on Hindu Philosophy. He conceives of caste only on vocational basis. As an example of this he has broken caste himself. There is a feeling of self-assessment spreading throughout the whole of India. She has been a sub-continent in the past and the time has come when greater stakes should be given if Gandhi would like to see India within the British Empire if possible but if it is not given Dominion status, he believes that it may be for it to assert itself and break away from the Empire.

Claiming that good government is no substitute for self-government. The speaker pointed out that the question of religious strife was the greatest hindrance to political unity. He said that although the Moslems were in minority they were the most active and energetic people in the country not being hampered by class divisions. The first missionaries from the west did a great deal of harm some of which is still evident. But today they understand conditions better and adapt their teachings to conditions in India. "Wonderful things will come out of India," Mr. Putnam declared in ending his address.

Mr. John Williamson, M.A., Librarian of the Presbyterian College, was present and took part in the discussion which followed the principal address. Rev. Mr. Atchison also spoke. These Monday evening addresses at the Presbyterian College are proving most helpful and are to be continued for the remainder of the session.

The Canadian government will probably issue no more silver 5-cent pieces and will continue only the issuance of nickel coins.

for Real Enjoyment—Smoke
 The Tobacco of Quality

OLD CHUM

15¢ — Per Packet

Save the Poker Hands—Good for valuable presents.

College Tours To EUROPE

\$385 for 37 days
 \$260 for 23 days

Sailings every few days during June, July and August

Join the "ocean house-party" of fraternity brothers and lovely co-eds who are going to Europe this summer.

What a glorious vacation! Two weeks aboard ship in a campus-like atmosphere of good fellowship. Dancing on deck to the music of a college orchestra. Parties and masquerades. Deck sports. Something doing every minute! With the jolliest crowd of men and girls you ever met.

Practically three weeks in England, Holland, Belgium and France on the \$350. tour—a week in either London or Paris on the \$260 tour.

Extension tours to Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, Italy, Germany at same moderate prices.

Don't miss the time of your life. Make arrangements now. Mr. G. M. Hyde at the McGill Union will gladly give you full particulars of the College Tours, or telephone Uptown 3638.

Always carry Canadian Pacific Express Company's Travellers Cheques. Negotiable everywhere.

Canadian Pacific

World's Greatest Travel System

Have You Signed Up For
 "Old McGill 1928"?

RED & WHITE REVUE

Reservations

All reservations for Thursday night will go on sale at

NOON TO-DAY

No Seats

will be held after noon on day preceding the performance.

INTERMEDIATES WIN FINAL GAME AFTER OVERTIME

Red And White Quintette Nose Out
M.A.A.A.

SCORE 27 TO 25

Game Marks Close of Basket-
ball Season; First Win in
Six Starts

The McGill Intermediate Basketball team won a closely contested over-
time game from the M.A.A.A. squad
last night in the M.H.S. gym, and in
doing so broke their long losing streak
which had extended to five games.
The encounter marked the end of the
basketball season at McGill this year
as the Seniors had already completed
their schedule. By their win the squad
advanced to fifth place in the league
standing with four victories and five
defeats to their credit. It was on the
whole a poor display and the whole
team seemed to be in a slump. This
was no doubt due to their lack of
practice and to the comparative unim-
portance of the game.

Charlie Munroe who has been doing
so well in the last two Senior tilts
started on the forward line and it was
mainly due to his efforts that the
game was won at all. McGill resorted
chiefly to a long passing game that
was not very successful, while the
M.A.A.A. got many of their points
through long shots from near the cen-
tre of the floor. Most of these came
from the hands of Wilson who turned
in a sparkling performance at centre
for the visitors.

The red quintette dominated the play
in the initial stanza and at half-time
were leading 19-10. Their opponents
could not get going and consequently
the McGill substitutes were able to
spend a lot of time on the floor. Al-
though the M.A.A.A. were awarded a
lot of free throws their shooting was
pitifully weak and they were unable to
take advantage of a single foul.

The second half opened slowly, and
it continued to be very uninteresting
until near the close when the Peel St.
squad began to find themselves while
the McGill play deteriorated in pro-
portion. Several remarkable long shots
by Wilson closed the gap, and soon the
teams were fighting on even terms at
21-21. As the time shortened the ex-
citement increased and when the final
bell rang the score was still dead-
locked at 23-23.

It was decided to play five minutes
over-time in an effort to determine
the winner. Heavy checking kept the
score down but the red-men eventu-
ally rallied to win by the narrow mar-
gin of a single basket. The winning
points were scored by Blumenthal who
played well while he was in the game.

Mr. Seaman refereed in a most cap-
able manner.

THE SUMMARY				
McGILL	F.G.	F.T.	Pts.	
Statner	2	0	4	
Munroe	4	0	8	
Covshoff	1	1	2	
Blumenthal	3	0	6	
Feldman	2	0	4	
Hicks	0	0	0	
Wykes	1	0	2	
Fraser	0	0	0	
Calhoun	0	0	0	
Total	13	1	27	
M.A.A.A.	F.G.	F.T.	Pts.	
Wilson	6	0	12	
Verity	1	1	3	
Power	3	0	6	
Payette	1	0	2	
Cook	1	0	2	
Chislett	0	0	0	
Cloutier	0	0	0	
Total	12	1	25	

FOR SUMMER ESSAYS

Three Awards Made at McGill
University

Awards of prizes offered by the
Undergraduate Society of the Fac-
ulty of Applied Science of McGill
University, open to students in the
third and fourth years by summer
essays, were announced at the uni-
versity yesterday. The first prize
went to F. J. Owen, of Trail, British
Columbia, for his essay on "Tadanae
Zinc." Mr. Owen, who is a fourth-
year student in the metallurgical
engineering course, was winner of
the Milton Hersey Prize for his sum-
mer essay last year.

Second and third prizes were
divided equally between C. L. Cole-
man, of Providence, R.I., for his
essay on "Metal Mining," and J. B.
Phillips, of Montreal, for his essay
entitled "Notes on the Kraft Pro-
cess."

Mr. Coleman is a fourth-year
student in mining engineering and
was awarded the J. M. McCarthy
field work prize last year. Mr. Phil-
lips, a fourth-year student in chemi-
cal engineering, is holder of one of
the Mon. Robert Jones' scholarships,

SECESSION NOT NECESSARY TO AUTONOMY

(Continued from page one)

Is slowly but surely drifting into in-
dependence as a separate nation or
that Canada should work towards such
a position. A Canadian representa-
tive is appointed to watch in Wash-
ington our economic interests with a
neighbor, the country which we
carry on the largest proportion of our
trade, and at once we hear the cry
that another wedge is at work in
splitting the block of Empire. Every
time Canada asks for a larger mea-
sure of freedom in managing her own
affairs, she is accused of desiring to
break away from the British Common-
wealth of Nations.

"The phantom of separation and
absolute independence as a Canadian
desire is called up again, an insult,
in my judgement, to the sturdy char-
acter of an honorable Canadian people
who have a deep reverence for the
British Constitution and all it repre-
sents. It is all very foolish this phan-
tom-raising, but it is harmful and
makes for discontent. It is not a
belief or a hope in Canada.

"The second view is that Canadians
should remain 'Colonials,' that Cana-
da would prefer still to be a colony,
in the nursery stage, a mere child in
the mother's house, back to the old
colonial days of a century ago. Every
time one emphasizes the desirability
of strengthening the ties of Empire,
there is someone who accuses him of
colonialism and his independence is
ungenerously impugned. There may
be Canadians who hold to this colonial
view, the view that any other
position for Canada will mean, ulti-
mately, disruption. Such an idea is
what the psychologist would call an
inferiority complex, divorced from na-
tional pride and self-confidence.

The View of Truth.

"The third view is the view of
truth, that which holds that the
great majority of Canadians are
neither separatists nor colonial but
just Canadians. They desire freedom
to manage their own affairs under the
British Crown and not distinct from
it. The fourth view, which I shall dis-
miss with a word as being unworthy
of discussion, the view that Canadians
are annexationists and that they desire
to be attached to the United States is
too absurd to be here discussed. It
is equally ridiculous to the minds of
sane, thinking Americans and sound-
thinking Canadians. It is so un-
founded that it is never talked about
except by those who do not know
Canada's mind and heart. I grant that
in the history of our country there
have been periods in which moods of
pessimism appeared, notably in 1849
when the Annexation Manifesto was
signed in Montreal, periods when the
faint-hearted wondered if the main-
taining of a British Dominion on this
continent were too great a task in
competition with a powerful neigh-
boring country of kindred people, but
these moods have quickly passed as
they always will pass in the future.

"Now, with regard to the third view
mentioned above, the real Canadian
attitude, surely we can be good Cana-
dians and good Britons in our desire
for autonomy without be accused of
wishing to weaken the British tie.
The struggle of our fathers when they
strove for responsible government one
hundred years ago was not in any
sense an anti-British struggle. It was
at heart a British struggle. It was a
demand for the giving to Britons be-
yond the seas the privileges which
Englishmen had enjoyed since 1688,
the privilege of managing their own
affairs in their own way. It was a
declaration that the freedom of British
citizens should not be confined to the
narrow precincts of the British Isles,
but should be enjoyed by every man
who called himself a Briton in any
corner of the globe. It was a pro-
test that the Atlantic Ocean should
not be a barrier to the privileges and
the civil rights in connection with
taxation and government which the
sons of Britain enjoyed in the home
land.

The Building of Canada.

"The making of Canada on this
principle has been on incomparable
achievement, one of the greatest in
the history of nations. It has been
accompanied in the face of frequent
opposition and many discouraging ob-
stacles. The first discussion of the
rights of a colonizing power and of
the rights of the subjects of a coloniz-
ing power took place when the Ameri-
can colonies protested in 1776 against
what they termed unjust discrimina-
tion based on geographical distances
from the Central Government. They
asked for the freedom and the privi-
lege of managing their own affairs
UNDER the British Crown and NOT
SEPARATE from the British Crown.

which he was awarded in October,
1924.

Honorable mention was made of A.
C. Bray's essay on "Rock Drill Effi-
ciency Tests," L. W. McClure's essay
on "Principles of Automatic Tele-
phony" and F. G. Watt's essay on
"Aerial Surveying." Mr. Bray is a
native of Montreal and a third-year
mining engineering student. Mr.
McClure, also of Montreal, is a
fourth-year student in electrical en-
gineering, and Dr. Watt, of Ottawa,
is a fourth-year student in civil en-
gineering.

The first flag they flew as symbol of
this ideal appeared in 1774
at Taunton, Mass. It was the Union
Jack of Britain with 13 stars in the
upper right-hand corner, representa-
tive of the 13 colonies. It was called
the flag of "Liberty and Union" —
liberty for the colonies to work out
their own destiny and solve their own
immediate problems, but union among
themselves and WITH the parent
country. The political blundering of
stupid statesmen rendered the realiza-
tion of this ideal impossible, and the
American Republic was the result.

"But the outcome was of value to
Canada. Our struggle for responsible
government was, on the whole, a
peaceful struggle. It resulted in a
solution practically without bloodshed.
We solved in this country without loss
of territory to our parent country the
problem of autonomy within the Em-
pire and that is perhaps our greatest
contribution to the making of our
great Empire. We were the first to
do it. But for 90 years, from 1837
to 1927, the status of Canada and the
other overseas Dominions has slowly
but surely changed.

Howe's Famous Address.

"We have broadened down from
precedent to precedent. When Joseph
Howe made his famous speech on the
"Organization of Empire," he was far
in advance of his time. He pleaded
for what has actually happened in the
development of the overseas Domini-
ons, and he saw and pictured the
disaster which would inevitably fol-
low indifference to his pleading. He
was not a separatist. To him British
traditions and British institutions
were sacred things. Next to his God,
he said, in the British Constitution he
had an abiding faith. He was a great
Canadian, but he was also a great
Imperialist of the saner type. He
had a new theory of Empire, which
today the whole British world accepts
as wise. To him distance should
make no difference in the attitude of
Britain towards her children or in the
privileges and rights enjoyed by these
children.

"Why, he asked, should there be
one attitude to the man who walks
the streets of London or Manchester,
and who perhaps cannot even write
his own name, and another attitude
towards the man who lives in Mont-
real or Bombay or Cape Town? Why
should the latter as citizens of the
Empire be looked upon with a super-
cilious air? Why should there not
be equality of status? Until it is
realized that we are all equal mem-
bers of a great family, a united Em-
pire will remain but a dream, and
misunderstandings and suspicions will
continue to appear.

"It is time we ceased to talk about
the ogies of separation when we de-
mand the fullest measure of autonomy
and to plead the necessity of being
always colonialists of a century ago.
After all we are neither English nor
American. We are Canadians. We
have left the colonial status far be-
hind. We have outgrown the stage of
political childhood. We have come to
national manhood. But we have not
reached the stage, and we never shall
reach it, when because of the con-
sciousness of our strength we resolve
to sever the ties that bind us to the
Old Land. Surely we can manage
our own household without being
charged with disloyalty to the British
Crown. And surely we can stand four-
square in our sincere support of Brit-
ish connection without being accused
of having the colonial spirit of a van-
ished age. There is nothing inconsis-
tent between a sturdy full-blooded
Canadianism and a sincere Imperial-
ism.

Quotation From Speech

"I am now going to take the liberty
of quoting from a speech, which I
made in London in May 1919 when I
had the distinction of being the guest
of honor at the Lord Mayor's ban-
quet:

"At this time and in this place all
we can say now is that the war has
brought about many rapid and drastic
changes in the view-point of the Do-
minions concerning their relations
with the Motherland. They now be-
lieve it is urgent that a new basis
shall be found which will strengthen
the British system and which will re-
cognize that certain component parts
of the Empire have earned for them-
selves the status of nations and they
are anxious among other things that
every suggestion of political inferiority
shall be removed. In the many
branches of war activities either in
the field or at home, as soldiers or
as manufacturers, or in the sweeter
realm of mercy, the Dominions have
proved themselves a proud place
amongst the civilized nations of the
world alongside Great Britain.

"The national spirit of the Do-
minions has been matured by the war
but the ties which bind the Empire
together have in no way been weak-
ened. On the contrary, I believe there
is now a strong feeling that machin-
ery should be erected that would make
out of the British Empire a constel-
lation of nations free, equal, united by
good will, common ideals reciprocal
confidence all under one flag and one
King. These nations although enjoy-
ing absolute freedom in the working
of their particular destinies should
have a voice commensurate with their
singular interests in the Empire as a
whole. Under equal privileges they
should through the medium of the
machinery provided share equal duties
one toward the other in the broad-

est spirit of co-operation and in the
councils of the world should speak de-
finitely under the authority accruing
to the combination of power, broad
wisdom and high ideals which it
would represent. There is no reason
why Canada, Australia, South Africa
and New Zealand should not be to
England in relation to the Empire
what Glasgow, Liverpool and Man-
chester are to London in relation to
the United Kingdom, and I believe
that a political system that would
prove an everlasting benefit, and not
only to the Empire's constituent
parts but to the world at large.

"The London Times made the fol-
lowing editorial comment on this
speech:

"He spoke, of course from the
Canadian point of view, but it is the
Dominion point of view, too, and the
time has come when it has to be lis-
tened to in Great Britain which has
paid lip-service to it but has closed its
ears against it meaning and its conse-
quences much too long. The Domini-
ons says General Currie have earned
for themselves the status of na-
tions. Every suggestion of inferiority
has to be removed—the word "Colon-
ial" as applied to the Dominions has
come by association a type of such
suggestions. Recognition of this new
standing of the Dominions will
"strengthen the British system". It
cannot any longer remain a mere
phrase in the mouth of the politician
or the theorist. Machinery should be
erected which would make out of the
Empire a constellation of nations
free, equal united by good will, com-
mon ideas reciprocal confidence all
under one flag and one King."

"It has been said to safety before
critics may object. It has all been
said, but this time it is meant as well,
and this country will make a grievous
mistake if it ignores General Currie's
plea because the sound of it is fami-
liar. Canada and the other Dominions
have made up their minds that equal-
ity within the Empire, which they
have gained during the war, must be
real equality in political institutions,
not an equality of words that gloss
over the real predominance of the
British Government and Parliament.

Searching for Addition

"No one here denies their claim
specifically, but how many there are
who are searching about for a formal
addition to Imperial institutions which
may provide a new semblance of
equality for Dominion representatives,
and may be a new gloss over the
truth of their relations to Great
Britain. It will not do, and General
Currie told us yesterday why it will
not do. The Empire leads humanity in
its search for a form of international
association, which shall secure the
peace of the future. France, he said
truly, was and is still the crucible in
which the metal of ideas is melted and
tested and refined. But Great Britain
has been, and the Empire is now,
the workshop where the political
ideas of freedom and democracy are
forged and welded and made work-
able." That is why the association of
the Dominions with Great Britain in
a true equality of partnership can-
not be left to be a mere thing of
phrases. It must be forged and
welded and made workable." The
task is laid upon the peoples of the
British Empire, and General Currie
spoke yesterday for all who, here and
in the Dominions, are resolved that
it shall not be put off indefinitely.
For the moment it must be put off.
Reconstruction, which means in its
widest sense the establishment of a
new social order that confronts with
the teaching of the war, is the imme-
diate task, here and in the Dominions.
The strike troubles in Winnipeg are
one instance of its pressure in Cana-
da. But the time will come when the
foundations of the new order have
been laid, and then the States of the
Empire will have to turn to Imperial
reconstruction.

"Another great Canadian, the
Prime Minister of the Dominion, Sir
Robert Borden, said, before he went
home the other day, that the time
should be ripe during 1920. The pro-
cedure was settled as long ago as the
Imperial Conference of 1917. It is to
be through a conference of Imperial
representatives to discuss the political
organization of the Empire. Let us
take care that the Dominions are not
ready for it before we are ready."

Continuing, Sir Arthur Currie said:

"It is for you young Canadians
to disseminate a sound gospel of Cana-
dianism. Our country is sprung
from four great races, French and
Scottish, Irish and English. Our an-
cestors of these great races brought
to their new country of their pioneer
establishment the best traditions of
their respective nationalities. Here
they merged into one united stream,
the stream which we call Canadian.

"The Canadian character is a dis-
tinct character. But it is spiritually
natural that we Canadians grow some-
what weary and somewhat impatient
when our struggle to secure an auton-
omy and equality, of which our fathers
dreamed, is misnamed a struggle for
separation and absolute independence.
And we grow equally impatient when
our reverence for British connection
is misnamed colonialism or cringing
dependence. The former should not
mean the questioning of our patriot-
ism, nor should the latter imply a
lack of faith in Canada's power to

solve her own problems in her own
way.

"In July next we shall celebrate in
this great country the 60th anniver-
sary of our birth as a united Domi-
nion. If you turn to the British
North America Act, under which the
four original provinces were united,
you will find that the dream of the
Fathers of Confederation was that the
union of the four original provinces
would result not only in benefit to
Canada, but would be of inestimable
advantage to the British Empire. Their
dream has been realized and 60 years
have proved its wisdom.

"As a Young Men's Canadian Club
you too approve of their vision. You
desire that your country should always
be mindful of the advantages it can
bring to the Empire or the British
Commonwealth of Nations. But while
you are mindful of this contribution
you do not forget that your first
thought should be for the country of
your birth and that your efforts, while
not oblivious of the Empire, should be
for Canada first, Canada last, Canada
always."

DOCTOR TO TALK
ON ENGLISH RACE

"You English and the rest of us
will be the subject of a talk by Dr. L.
E. Pariseau this coming Sunday
Evening, March 12th, at 7.30. This
address is held under the auspices

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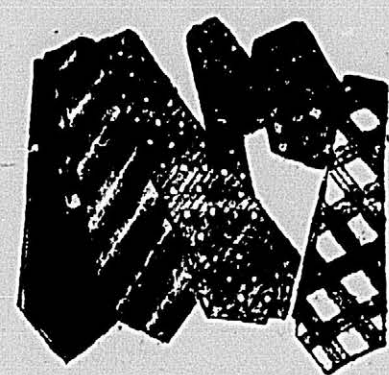
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MONTREAL.

of the Peoples Forum of Montreal and
takes place in the Church of the Mos-
tash corner Sherbrooke and Simpson
Streets.

Dr. Pariseau who is the Chief Sur-
geon of the Hotel Dieu (the Montreal
Grey Nuns Hospital), is a French-Can-
adian and a man of great mental re-
sources and scholarly attainments.
He is at his best when applying his
searching and penetrating criticism to
the shams and make believes of mod-
ern civilization.

To see ourselves as others see us
may not be very interesting nor very
pleasant. In drawing the comparison
which his title suggests, Dr. Pariseau
has hinted that we may expect a
frankness which may not be alto-
gether tasteful for us.

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JAZZ TEA

Thursday 5 o'clock

TOMMYROT, LEACOCK CALLS CENSORSHIP

Audience Should Walk Out if Plays are Offensive

DIME NOVEL DEFENDED

Dedtime Stories and Most Moving Pictures Bad for Children

Censorship of moving pictures and plays is tommyrot, according to Dr. Stephen Leacock who stated yesterday in an address in the lecture hall of St. George's Church that the only way to censor a movie or a theatre is to get up and leave. When there is a dirty play put on in Montreal or any other city, he suggested that the people whose taste was offended should not remain and should inform the manager why they left.

It is crazy that we should stop and ask what we should see, he said. Lecturing under the auspices of the Women's Guild of St. George Church on the general subject of "Education of Children," Dr. Leacock stated that everyone knows the wonderful possibilities of the moving picture for good. One could hardly say that we would do better without them, he continued but most of the moving pictures that come to Montreal are bad for children. Everyone knows that the character of love in the moving pictures, he said, is not good—stuff for children to see. In making reference to the commercial spirit that is apparent in art today the speaker asserted that of all the money ridden trades that ever came on the face of the earth the moving picture is the worst. In this connection, he mentioned the derogatory effect of the blast furnace of competition found in the moving picture business.

In taking up the matter of the books children should read, Dr. Leacock explained that he did not know why the world decided the old-fashioned dime novels was bad for children. The scene was in the Rocky Mountains, somewhere, he explained in characterizing that particular type of literary production, and it opened with "Bang, bang, bang!" That "bang, bang, bang!" is the very music that children of a certain age want to hear he continued and ventured his opinion that besides the moving pictures the dime novel was beautifully wholesome. Virtue was always rewarded he said, and the most absolute modesty surrounded the heroine. She moved among the smoke of the revolver but no man laid a hand on her.

Boys' Books Harmless
Boys literature as represented by G. A. Henry was defended by Dr. Leacock. The reality of the scenes depicted there would be the most terrible and frightful thing to place before a child, he said but as long as the fighting is done in a neat clean way, it does not worry the child's imagination at all. In humorously dealing with the "Jack the Giant Killer" and the "Red Riding Hood" type of story the speaker dismissed their blood-thirsty character with: "The children's mind is so constituted that they do not cut off children's heads like popples and not mind about them." He felt these old types of children's stories were better than the popular "Bedtime stories" of the day as exemplified by "Jimmy the Skunk", where even the skunk is uplifted in the type of sentimental literature. Sometimes little children begin to think of the real terror of "Dannie the Mouse," he claimed much more than the more blood-thirsty "Red Riding Hood."

A great deal of education has got to be done in the home, Dr. Leacock asserted in introducing his subject in proportion as public schools have been set up with public money, the tendency of the parents has been to abdicate their part as educators of their children, he pointed out. This he felt was to be deplored. The danger of children beginning school too early was stressed by the speaker who stated that premature education is futile and it gets a child nowhere. There is no gain in any real sense in forcing on studies at too early a period he continued, and pointed out that even in the high school it is only the falsest kind of false pride for a parent to hustle a child on. The real part of education does not lie in the mechanical exercises of graduation and examination he said.

LONGER PHARMACY COURSE SUGGESTED

(Continued from page one)
diploma, before they may take their major board examinations. Thus the new course should entail no hardship. It would involve \$200 additional expense, but several members showed that on the whole the course would not cost a student more than at present. "Is it the unanimous wish of all present to have four year course?" Professor Moore asked. "or do you want

Red And White Revue Notes

ABSORB THIS

When you arrive on the stage this evening at seven o'clock (sharp), go to your respective dressing rooms and remain there until otherwise informed by the call boy. Rigorous regulations are made necessary in order to ensure speed and precision in the running of the show; the least the cast can do is to adhere to the rules as enforced by Messrs. Millen and Davidson. When it is announced that you must stay on the galleries off the stage you are meant to conform accordingly, and the "you" means everyone, without exception.

The remainder of the costumes will be distributed at seven o'clock and you will be informed when to obtain same from the costume committee in Room 1.

Such a large personnel can be quite as helpful as it usually is the opposite. Do what you are told, do it promptly, and do it with a minimum of grumbling.

TODAY
GORDON M. WEBSTER in the Union at twelve o'clock sharp for rehearsal.
A. GORDON NAIRN ditto.
Lawrence Hart in the Union also at twelve o'clock.

GET THIS RIGHT
Everyone on hand on stage at seven sharp tonight. Entrance by stage door only. Do not attempt to leave the theatre by the front door—if you do, you'll not get out—the doors are locked.

REVUE PROMISES VARIED PROGRAM

(Continued from page one)

"The most humorous touch in the entire episode is when Mrs. Columbus suicides". The exceptional genius of Columbus is shown by his deduction from a floating beer bottle of the proximity of the American coast.

"La Tuque Verte" is the title of the French-Canadian skit which promises some excellent burlesque; this promise is substantiated by the fact that among its cast are Gordon Nairn, Bob Gamble, and Virginia Campbell. A stirring scene of the far North where, in a frozen lumber camp, to a wolf-howling obbligato, men, rough men, primitive men, living a life of toil and elemental instinct, are converted and refined by the presence of that consolation of the human race—a woman. The gripping story of how the best in human nature can be extracted by methods of kindness (see "Les Miserables") will provide many a thrill for student playgoers.

Among the short interludes may be mentioned an xylophone solo; a ventriloquist act starring Dunc MacDonald and Maxwell Ford; a Kangaroo song; and Gordon Webster in the Colonel and the nut.

DISCUSS TWO CENTURIES OF MEDICAL HISTORY

(Continued from page one)

of Louvre, Magendies and Bernard were the outstanding figures in the physiology. The introduction of anaesthetics by Long and Morton in Boston were among the great advances in the century. The work of Pasteur in disproving the theory of spontaneous generation and later in his epoch-making experiment in the field of bacteriology were next mentioned. Finally the application of the work of Pasteur to surgery by Lister and this introduction of antiseptic surgery formed a fitting climax to a century so full of great benefactors to mankind.

The speaker felt it impossible to mention many other workers who were perhaps equally worthy of mention. He also stated that our proximity to the nineteenth century made it difficult for us to appreciate its true value.

Dr. Finley, former Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, emphasized the great influence of men outside the medical profession proper in the advances made. Dr. Oertel mentioned that the nineteenth century was a perfect example of the fact that advances in medicine seem always to be only part of a great general intellectual advance occurring at certain periods in the world's history.

a three year course with an extra year for the B.Ph. degree optional? Could all the students arrange to be away from their drug-stores to take this extra year?"

The professor expressed himself in accord with the proposed scheme, providing the students would attend the lectures. If they were willing to sign for another year, he would have something to show the Faculty. He reminded the students of the regulations of the Pharmaceutical Association.

After some discussion a motion was put forward that a four year course be established which will lead to a B. Ph. degree. This was carried almost unanimously. This decision will be formally suggested to the Faculty in the near future.

TO DISCUSS LIFE OF VARSITY WOMEN

Miss Crutchfield Speaks to M.W.S. at 4 this Afternoon

The attention of McGill Women Students is again called to the address which will be given by Miss Margaret Crutchfield, on "Some Aspects of the Life of Women in American Universities." This talk will be given at a general meeting of the Students Christian Association to be held in the R. V. C. Common Room at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The subject is interesting and one which has not been specifically dealt with here during the present college generation. Miss Crutchfield has a wide knowledge of her subject, as she has spent the past year, since her graduation from Vassar College in visiting many of the colleges in Northern and Eastern United States. The speaker will be glad to answer any questions which may be asked at the meeting. Tea will be served.

MACCABAEAN CIRCLE WILL MEET SUNDAY

(Continued from page one.)

The Intercollegiate Menorah Debate between McGill and Toronto will be held this year in Montreal, in the Ballroom of the McGill Union on Saturday evening, March 26. The subject of debate will be, "Resolved that the establishment of the proposed Jewish Agency is in the interests of Zionism." Bernard M. Alexander and Frank M. Godline have been chosen to represent the Maccabaeon Circle. Informal dancing will follow the debate. There will be a nominal charge of fifty cents for this event.

The Study Group, which is a department of the Maccabaeon Circle, will meet on Sunday evening, J. S. A. Miller and J. Rubenstein will deliver papers on "Nationalism and Zionism." The Executive urges all members of the Circle, as well as those interested in the subject, to attend on Sunday afternoon, because this will be the last regular meeting before the election of officers for the coming year. An adequate musical program has been arranged for, to round off the meeting.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

(Continued from page one)

significance which unobtrusively and almost imperceptibly leads us into the *Allegro*. In this, the chief theme characterizing the soldier-hero makes its first appearance on the violoncello and is then heard on the full orchestra. With the advent of the second theme, derived from the introductory section, Beethoven stresses the interference of fate with the onward course of the hero. Following the second subject, a very short episodic passage mostly derived from the chief theme follows, and then the two themes are presented again in their entirety. The Overture concludes with a triumphant song, in which a "fanfare" of brass predominates. Beethoven probably intended by this an apotheosis, the figure of Freedom holding a wreath of victory over the dead hero's head.

Eighth Symphony

The first movement *Allegro vivace e con brio* has no introduction but starts off (in the key of F and in triple time) with the principal theme, the little figure or motif of the opening bar being very much in evidence throughout the movement. The entrance of the second or contrasting theme, which is not long delayed, is emphasized by a few short "staccato" chords; it is played by the violins in octaves, in the key of D major, and repeated by the flutes and oboes in the key of C. With the material thus provided in the first section, (which is repeated in order that the audience may be more familiar with the subject matter), the movement is developed and is notably for its spontaneity, its vivacity, its insistent rhythm, and its touches here and there of quaint humor.

The second movement, *Allegretto scherzando*, (in the key of B flat and in duple time), opens with a melody on the strings against an accompaniment of short, crisp chords on the wood wind, and is remarkable for its combined gracefulness and delicacy. Humor is never absent from it, but it is a quiet refined kind of humor. It may be noted that no trumpets or drums are used in this movement.

The *Minuet and Trio*—in the key of F and in triple time—which form the third movement afford a contrast in style to the piquancy of the preceding movement. Were it not for the evidence of greater freedom in the use of such wind instruments as the Bassoon and Horns to which are allotted important solo passages, the *Minuet and Trio* are rather of the Haydn or Mozart type than of that of the later Beethoven.

In the *Finale—Allegro vivace*—

Notices

PREP SCHOOL GRADS

There will be a meeting of the following graduates of Ontario Prep Schools in the Union at 5 today:—J. K. Sims, from Ridley; E. S. Davis, from Upper Canada; J. V. Russell, from St. Andrews; J. W. Little, from Appleby; and the man selected from Trinity College.

SWIMMING CLUB

A meeting of the club will be held today at 5 p.m., in the Union. Important Business.

FENCERS—WRESTLERS

Practices continue until provincial championships.

EXTENSION LECTURES

The third of the series of extension lectures being given by the department of Physics will take place today at 8.30 p.m. in room 102 of the Physics building.

Speaker: Prof. H. E. Reilly.
Subject: Detailed discussion of essential apparatus in X-ray work.

WRESTLING

For this week only practice will be held today in Strathcona Hall at 5:15. Coach Smith urges all new men to turn out for instruction.

CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIUM

The nineteenth colloquium of the session will be held today in No. 2 Classroom of the Chemistry Building, at five o'clock.

The subject for discussion will be—"The Reducing Action of a Mixture of Magnesium and Magnesium Iodide on Aromatic Ketones," and will be introduced by Mr. M. G. Sturrock.

ARTS SENIORS

Graduation pictures must be taken immediately.

SOCIAL WORKERS

There will be a general meeting of the School for Social Workers today at 12 o'clock in Room 22.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Philosophical Society will take place on Monday March 14th at 8.15 p.m. in the Reading Room of the Arts Building. Mr. J. A. Taylor will give an address on "A Theory of Naturalism." Election of officers will follow. All interested are invited to attend.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CLUB

The Chemical Industry Club will visit Dawes Brewery this afternoon. This should be an extremely interesting trip and anyone interested is invited to come along. The party will leave the Chemistry Building at 2:15 p.m.

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

There will be a meeting of the Biological Society at 5 p.m. on Friday, March 11th, in Room 250 of the Biological Building. Dr. Thomas H. Clark

which is in Rondo form and in the key of F, duple time, Beethoven gives himself up to unrestrained fun and good humor, except during the beautiful melody which forms the contrasting or secondary theme and which is heard first on the Violins and then on the Oboes. The many humorous incidents of this movement cannot fail to strike the attentive listener. Beethoven has allowed himself greater latitude as regards the length of this *Finale*, but the Symphony as a whole is much shorter than any of the other eight symphonies.

Overture

For the only opera which Beethoven gave to the world, he wrote no less than four overtures. The fourth and last of these, played at this afternoon's Concert, has always been a more general favourite than the others, though in not one of the four does the composer introduce any of the actual themes or melodies subsequently appearing in the Opera itself.

HANDICRAFT GUILD MEETS

Miss S. G. Solomon to Speak on Rumanian Craft

"Handicrafts of Rumania" will be the topic of a lecture which is to be given tonight by Miss S. G. Solomon at 8.15 in the Royal Victoria College.

This is the third lecture of the series on handicrafts which is held under the auspices of the Canadian Handicraft Guild and McGill University. The lecture will be illustrated by specimens of embroidery and pottery.

Miss S. G. Solomon is the secretary of the Rumanian Consulate General for Canada in Montreal and has the distinction of being both a native of Rumania and a McGill graduate.

The admission to this lecture is free and judging from the attention which similar meetings have commanded in the past it is expected that there will be a large attendance.

McGILL DAILY is printed by the Herald Publishing Company Limited for the Student Executive Council of McGill University, of which Gilbert H. Fletcher is the Secretary-Treasurer. At the office, 322 Sherbrooke St. West.

will speak on, "Some Crises in Evolution and their Geological Significance".

All interested are cordially invited to be present.

MANDOLIN CLUB

A picture, of the Mandolin Club, will be taken at Notman's today at 5.15 SHARP. Please wear dark suits and bring instruments.

S.V.M. LUNCHEON

Any person wishing to attend the luncheon that will be held in Strathcona Hall at 1 o'clock today, is asked to communicate with Harry Avison at the Hall before noon. Miss Crutchfield will speak.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST

In Moyse Hall, Friday night, lady's purse. Finder please phone WESTmount 1025, or leave with janitor of Arts bldg.

LOST

A Junior Parker Pencil was lost yesterday in or between the Biological and Medical Buildings. Finder please

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LOST

If the gentleman who removed a grey overcoat, with pair of gloves in pockets of same, from the wash room

on the lounge floor of the Union yesterday afternoon, would kindly hang the coat with gloves, on the hook next to the telephone in the billiard room, his kindness in doing so will be greatly appreciated.

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